Continued from first page.

GREEKS ABANDON LARISSA.

side. On the European bank there comes first Fort Namasghia, mounting sixty guns, among which are a dozen Krupp 10-inch weapons and several muzzle-loading Armstrongs. Then succeed Killá Bahr, with 60 weapons; Tscemenia, with 40, and Degermin Fort, with 13. Above there are new works at Maita and Eorghassi, with 150 guns. On the opposite side, wear Kanak, is Kaleh Sultauleh, where the 50-ion Krupp and several smaller weapons are mounted; Mejidleh Fort, a new battery very heavily armed with 20 Krupps of 6-inch calibre and upward; Tekeh Fort, with 15 guns and some mortars, and, finally, on Nagara Point, a very strong work with some 20 modern guns. In all, 200 guns, fully a third of which are modern, and 100 mortars, can fire on the channel. The shore defences are supplemented by ten torpede-boats and two submarine boats, while every arrangement has been made for the placing of mines in the channel.

A strong fleet might force the passage; and it might meet with disaster in the attempt. In 1710 Admiral Elphinstone went up with a Russian fleet of seven ships, but did not attempt to pass the Narrows. Again, at 1807, a British fleet under Admiral Duckworth went clear through. It consisted of eleven ships. Going in, the Turkish fire was so feeble that the ships did not bother to reply to it. Going out again, the fleet suffered serious losses, but was able to inflict no damage upon the forts. The Greek ships named in the above dispatch might be able to get through. If they did, they might bombard Constantinople itself, if they did not find a Russian fleet there to stop them, as they probably would. But if they were sunk by the forts in the attempt, the loss to Greece would be irreparable. Greece has her naval eggs in a very few baskets, and she will probably not subject them to so great a risk as would be incurred in an attempt to pass the Dardanelles.

THE KAISER HOPES FOR PEACE. BUT HE WANTS A BIG ARMY AND NAVY TO MAIN-

TAIN IT. Carlsruhe, Baden, April 24.-Emperor William of Germany, to-day, replying to a loyal address made by the Chief Burgomaster, expressed the hope that the peace of Germany and Europe would be maintained. But, His Majesty pointed

would be maintained. But, his Majesty pointed out, a strong army and navy were necessary to preserve the peace.

Continuing, the Emperor referred to the part which the Grand-duke of Baden had taken in the past in enhancing the might and glory of the Empire, and said he wash always ready to listen to the Grand-duke's advice.

GREEKS THREATEN ELASSONA. THEIR FORCES HAVE PENETRATED CLOSE TO POHEM'S BASE OF OPERATIONS

Constantinople, April 24.-The latest advices from the seat of war indicate that the Greek forces have penetrated into Turkish territory, reaching the rear of Elassona, on the Mount Olympus side. This is very serious news for the Turks, if true.

The divisions of the Turkish Army stationed at Monastir and Salonica are about to start for Elassona.

Edhem Pacha telegraphs that on Thursday the Korkein division of the Turkish Army pursued the enemy and captured a quantity of ammunition, provisions and rifles. The dispatch adds that a portion of the Fifth Division, occupying Diskata, firmly maintained its position, has inflicted considerable loss on the enemy and has captured two prisoners.
The Turkish commander-in-chief announces that there was also fighting at Mila on Thursday.

and that a sharp fusillade began at Tchay-Hissar at 11 o'clock that night.

Diskata is a mountain village on the Turkish side of the border, just south of Kranis and perhaps twenty-five miles west of Elassona. (See map.) Monastir is one of the chief towns of Macedonia, lying eighty-five miles northwest of Salonica, with which it is connected by railroad. It contains an arsenal, military school, etc., and 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 20,000 are Moslems.

THE POWERS COUNSEL MODERATION. A NOTE FROM THE AMBASSADORS TO THE PORTE ON THE EXPULSION OF GREEKS.

Constantinople, April 24.—The Ambassadors of the Powers, at a meeting just held, have decided to address identical notes to the Turkish Government, asking that the Greeks employed by the foreign Ministries, Consulates and hospitals and all Greek ecclesiastics be permitted to re-

The Ambassadors also propose that the foreign consulates use their good offices in behalf of the Greeks who represent the interest of foreign capital, and, finally, they will recommend that in any case the Turkish Government should observe moderation in carrying out the expulsion of the Greeks. The question is a very serious one, as at Constantinople alone there are 40,000 Greeks, and throughout Turkey there are

200,000.

Fears are expressed that disturbances will occur during the Greek Eastertide, which begins to-day. Nevertheless, a notice was read in all the mosques yesterday enjoining the Turks not the mosques yesterday enjoining the Turks not to molest the peaceable Greeks, the war being a matter between the two armies.

GENERAL MILES WILL GO TO THE WAR. TO STUDY THE OPERATIONS AS THE MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Washington, April 24 (Special).-It has definitely been decided that Major-General Miles is to make a trip to the seat of war in Greece, and observe, as the military representative of the United States, the progress of the campaign. Secretary Alger had another conference with the President to-day, and at its conclusion orders were drawn up directing General Miles to make ready to start for the Levant. The expenses of the trip will be met from one of the transportation funds of the War Department. Speaking this afternoon of his plans, so far as

they have been projected, General Miles said: "I shall probably sail from New-York on May 4 on the steamer St. Paul, but my arrangements are by no means complete. Owing to the posttion of the two contending armies, it is impracticable for me to determine until I arrive on the other side of the Atlantic what my exact course will be as the change in scenes of the military drama will necessarily govern my movements when I arrive on the other side. The purpose of my going to the seat of war in Europe is to observe the military operations now going on between Turkey and Greece-particularly the appliances of strategy and grand tactics, the armament, both of heavy ordnance and small arms, field equipment, uniforms, transportation, medical and hospital appurtenances, and in general all matters that pertain to military operations with modern appliances for the field. Unless something unforeseen occurs it is probable that



The Chief Charm

There are many precedents where the United States has sent officers abroad to obtain profes-sional information, and conspicuous among these was the case of General Scott in 1815, who arwas the case of General Scott in 1815, who arrived in Europe just after the battle of Waterloo. General McClellan witnessed the war in the Crimea, and General Sherman accompanied the King of Prussia in the Franco-Prussian campaign. General Sherman, while in command of the United States Army, was in Europe between September, 1871, and September, 1872."

THE BATTLES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

GREEKS, THOUGH OUTNUMBERED, FOUGHT VALLAINTLY THE INVADING

MASSES OF TURKS. London, April 24.-The Associated Press dispatches from Larissa dated April 18, April 19 away. The occupation of these peaks was acand April 20, delayed in transmission, owing to the enormous congestion of the wires with official communications to Athens, received in London up to midnight, confirm the previous ad-

vices from Larissa, more complete details of the conflicts being given.

Regarding the battle of Nezercs, telegraphing on April 18, the correspondent of the Associated Press describes the difficulties of dragging to the crest of Annunciation Hill by mules and men four guns which arrived that morning. Many hours were spent before this mountain battery was placed in position on the great ridge above the lake. Hardly had it been located and scarcely had the gunners opened fire before the enemy debouched from the thick wood on top of Marcasi Hill, and, forming steadily into a column, swept rapidly toward the Greek position. Then the value of the mountain battery became immediately apparent. Two shells from the guns commanded by Captain Pieris fell in the centre of the Turkish column, exploding with great havoc. The column way ered, halted and retired for shelter in the wood. Later the Turks, adopting the plan of open formation, three times attempted to rush to the top of the hill, coming on impetuously and animating each other with loud cries, but the Evzones, whose discipline was of the very best, extended their ranks in admirable order on the lower slopes of Annunciation Hill and poured in a steady and well-aimed fire, which was well supported by the shells from Captain Pieris's guns. Their position proved impregnable, and when night fell hostilities ceased. The Turkish fire was poor. Of the Greeks eight were killed and twenty wounded While Captain Pieris successfully bombarded

several Turkish blockhouses before dawn, the Greek reinforcements arrived and were posted by Colonel Fouros along the eastern slope of Annunciation Hill. As dawn broke at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning three Turkish battalions debouched from the woods of Marcasi Hill. The first line rushed forward to occupy intrenchments dug during the night and facing those occupied by the Evzones. The second of the Turk-ish battalions took up a position higher up the slope, while the third was held in reserva. On the Greek side the four-gun battery on the crest was supported by artillery, and by the Evzones, some in extended order, some under cover of trenches or rocks, while the second battery, with the Evzones as supports, was held in reserve at the lakeside. The action began with a slow rifle fire on both sides. At 5:30 o'clock the Turks, springing from the intrenchments, rushed on the Greek position, but the Evzones responded with the bayonet, driving the Turks back in a most gallant manner. By 6 o'clock in the morning it was light enough to employ the battery, the gunners opened fire and the engagement became general. The Greeks, who numbered 1,200, in obedience to orders refrained from attacking the Turkish position. They kept up a galling fire, and, after shelling the position of the first battalion, compelled the Turks belonging to that organization to seek the cover of the woods. Two of the guns of the Greek battery were thrown out of action, breaking the trunions, owing to the force of recott.

The correspondent continues as follows: "Up to the time that I returned to Nezeros or Sunday evening, the Turks had not attempted a combined assault on the Greek position. The villagers of Nezeros fled to the mountains, led

by their pastor, with a rifle flung over his shoul-Telegraphing from Larissa, under date of April 19, about the fighting at Kurtslovali (Gritzovali), the correspondent says that the Turkish attacking force numbered 1,500. The Greeks, numbering 2,000, under Major Kathiniotic, had no difficulty in holding their position until 5,000 Turkish reinforcements arrived, when their situ-

ation became hopeless.

After their victory the Turks pushed on to Mati, on the Thessalian side of Milouna Pass. The Greeks retired toward Tyrnavos and Karatsall. Reinforcements were hurried forward from Tyrnavos and Larissa Colonel Mastrapas taking command of the combined forces, which numbered 1,000 Evzones, 4,000 infantry, the 2d and 4th Regiments, and a battery of six guns. The infantry and artillery were drawn up in battle array three miles due north of Tyrnavos. The Evzones spread over the plain in skirmishing order. The infantry occupied a spur at an angle to the main mountain range, and a low hill in the plain. The artillery was posted at the junction of three roads leading to Milouna, Kratsali and Tyrnavos. In this formation the Greeks united to resist the Turkish attack, all day and night standing to their arms. During the day three batteries of mountain guns arrived, but none of

From Tyrnavo, telegraphing under date of April 20, of the fighting at Revani Pass, the correspondent of the Associated Press says:

the Turks or Greeks retired.

"Northward from Kurochtros the river winds through the pass to he village of Reveni, where the pass is at least a mile and a half wide. At the north end of the pass rises the rounded hill of Viglia. This hill commands the town and pass of Damasi, from which a road leads on the left to Elassona. Viglia on its cast front faces the Pass of Boughazl, which is entered from the Thessalian Plain at Sideropoluki. Reveni is also approached by the defile of Kalamaki along precipitous sides. The paths here are well suited to the placing of artillery.

"The Greek attack on Vigila was by the first two roads. The latter highway was used for the purpose of bringing up supplies. The Greek batteries which yesterday were established in the open valley of Reveni, began the artillery duel, which lasted all day long. Yesterday morning the battle began on the Reveni side of the valley, which was occupied by three Greek batteries, two on the left side and one on the right. Each bavery was supported by a battalion from the 2d Regiment. In the middle of the valley, behind the first line, were four battalions of the 11th Regiment and a company of engineers.

For some time after the opening of the fight the firing from the Greek batteries was slow, but the Turkish fire was slower still. Shells were thrown from the Turkish artillery on the Greek left, but very few exploded. The Greek practice

The Chief Charm

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complished in the most brilliant style at 8 o'clock. Covered by the fire of the battery in the valley, and volleys from advanced riflemen on either flank of the encompassing hills, the on either flank of the encompassing hills, the mountain guns immediately opened a brisk fire, while skirmishers accompanying the most advanced batteries covered the crest of the hill, and began a fusiliade on the Turkish infantry. The regiment of the Crown Prince advanced under cover afforded by some mulberry gardens in Boughazi Valley, and with ringing cheers seized a small hill immediately in front of Viglia, driving the Turks back."

"The Turks fought like madmen, the sharp yells and the Mahometan hattle cry ringing out

yells and the Mahometan battle cry ringing out above the roar of the conflict. "Deen! deen! Futteh Mahommed!" "For the faith! For the faith! Victory to Mahommed!" But it availed them little. The advanced Greek position was also covered by sharpshooters, who until 2 also covered by sharpshooters, who until 2 o'clock maintained a hot fire, which was soon echoed in the left.

"I am writing this from the base of the Greek "I am writing this from the base of the Greek advanced position, while the Turkish shells shriek overhead, the seeming echo of the soldlers' "Deen! Deen! Futteh Mahommed.' The wounded are being carried to the rear in a steady stream. The last picture I saw before riding to Larissa to send this was the battalion reserve marching up on the right, and advancing to the bills in extended order, in fine avive, and with hills in extended order in fine style, and with ringing Greek cheers relieving the hard pressed fighting line."

DENIED BY MUSTAPHA BEY. HE SAYS THAT EDHEM HAS NOT BEEN SUPER-SEDED.

Washington, April 24.-Mustapha Bey, the Turkish Minister here, to-night received the following cable dispatch from his Government:

"Ma shal Edhem Pacha telegraphs that the hillock of Lesvaki, which is the principal point commanding Tyrnavo, was taken on the 23d inst. by the Ottoman troops. Hamdi Pacha's Atvision which started from Cozkeny, made a junction with the Imperial troops at Milouna. The town of Tyrnavo, situated two hours' distance from Larissa, was occupied to-day by Elas-

sona army corps. Our forces continue to advance toward the plain of Larissa."

The Minister said to-night that he had been authorized by his Government to deny the published statement that Edhem Pacha, the commander-in-chief, had been superseded by Osman Pacha, and that Ahmed Pacha, the commander of the army in Epirus, had been displaced by Saad Eddin Pacha. These reports, the Minister said, were wholly false in every particular.

TO ENFORCE THE NEUTRALITY LAWS. ORGANIZATION OF HOSTILE EXPEDITIONS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.

Washington, April 24.-The State Department has received no inquiry from Greek consuls in this country as to their right to organize a subscription for the equipment of a Greek regiment in the United States, a project which has been mentioned in the newspapers, but the law on the subject is said to be so well defined that such a request would require no especial consideration. Funds may be subscribed in the United States to aid either Turks or Greeks, and arms and munitions of war may be sold to either side, they accepting the risk of getting them across the water to their destination, but the neutrality laws apply strictly, and as the United States is on friendly terms with both the combatants under no circumgtances can the organization of a hostile expedition against either nation be permitted on American soil, nor will it be allowed to depart from the United States on such a mission. This law does not interfere with the movements of individuals who may seek to return to their native lands.

OUTWARD BOUND FOR THE WAR. THREE HUNDRED GREEKS SAIL TO JOIN THEIR COUNTRY'S FORCES.

The French line steamship La Champagne sailed from this port for Havre yesterday with a cheering throng of three hundred Greeks on board, while on the pier another three hundred yelled Chicago, from Boston, from Philadelphia, from this city and from everywhere in the country where there was a Greek who could raise the price of a passage home to join the army, among the number that sailed away, and they departed with a grand parade from No. 2018 Proceedings of the congregation of the congregation of the leading members of the congregation to a new minister should be settled without delay. This committee will meet some time this week, and upon its recommendation the trustees will take action. The trustees will meet in the early part of next week, and then, if the expectations of the leading members of the congregation to accept the praise of his sovereign.

When the King had said it, he afterward remarked, it is to be so.' My literary life, dating from the publication of my first book in Boston, in 1854, has extended over a period of forty-three pectations of the leading members of the congregation to accept the praise of his sovereign.

When the King had said it, he afterward remarked without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. The committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will meet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committee will neet some time this since 1861 without delay. This committe ber that suiled away, and they departed with a grand parade from No. 23 Roosevelt-st. to the pier. The street in front of the Parthenon café was jammed when the men formed, at 8:45, two abreast, with a band at their head. A picturesque appear-ance was given to the procession by innumerable small flags waying in the breeze, each man carry-ing either a Greek or American emblem. In the march the air was rent with cries of "Zeto! Zeto! Nike e thanatos!" (Hurrah! Hurrah! Victory or death.)

Nike e thanatos!" (Hurrah! Hurrah! Victory or death.)
When the men had collected on the pier. James D. Patterson, the leader of this Greek colony in this city, mounted on a box and addressed his countrymea. They were going either to victory or death on the battlefield, he told them, but the people of this country were with them in their cause. One of the Greeks who sailed in the steerage was a teacher of modern Greek at Columbia University, named M. Letzacos. Another large contingent of Greeks is expected to sail for home next Saturday.

The steamer met with a slight accident to her steam steering gear as she sailed down the North River, a bolt becoming loose, and she was taken in tow by a number of tugs until the damage, which was slight, was repaired. She then proceeded to sea.

HELP FOR THE HOMELESS AND WOUNDED. The women of the Greek community of this city have formed an auxiliary committee having for its object the care of the Cretan refugees and the

furthering of the work of the Red Cross Society in the struggle between Greece and Turkey, women who are foremost in the work of the committee are Mrs. P. Y. Fachiri, president; Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli, treasurer, and Mrs. A. P. Ralli, Mrs. Thomas Zisinia, Mrs. P. S. Calatti and Mrs. An appeal for pecuniary assistance was issued yes-

terday, and the Chamber of Commerce has also terday, and the Chamber of Commerce has also opened a subscription list. The women express the hope that every lover of liberty and justice, and every admirer of Greece's plucky fight for the cause of oppressed Christianity, will contribute to the fund. Contributions should be sent to the treasurer. Mrs. Theodore P. Raill, at No. 6 East Fliggrouth-st., and the purpose for which the donation is designed, whether for the refuges or for the hospital, should be stated. The money for the Cretan refuges will be sent to James T. Woodward, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, while the fund for the Red Cross work will be forwarded to the committee in Athens, headed by Her Majesty Queen Olga. Mrs. Raill will also receive clothing piece goods and material for bandages, which will be promptly forwarded to the scene of the war. After June 1 contributions may be sent to Mrs. P. Y. Fachiri, at the Buckingham Hotel.

The Knickerhocker Trust Company will also receive deposits of money at both its uptown branch, No. 24 Flith-ave., and the main office, No. 66 Brondway. The company guarantees that the money deposited with it will be used for the purpose designated. opened a subscription list. The women express the

KING GEORGE GRANTS & MORATORIUM. Vienna, April 21.-The "Neue Freie Presse" says that King George of Greece, by a decree dated April 18, has granted a moratorum of a month.

Don't Be Persuaded

into paying a high price for a Swiss watch. Waltham Watches are the most accurate made. The "RIVERSIDE" and "ROYAL" movements particularly recommended.

For sale by all retail jewelers.

MR. WINTER AT THE LOTOS.

A DINNER GIVEN FOR HIM BY THE CLUB.

SPEECHES BY THE GUEST OF HONOR, JOSEPH

JEFFERSON, JUSTICE DALY AND OTHERS. The Lotos Ciub added last night to the long list of men distinguished in the arts and professions whom it has entertained from time to time the name of William Winter, for over thirty years the dramatic critic of The Tribune. By many speakers Mr. Winter's attainments as a writer upon thedrama and its exponents, as an author and as a poet, were dwelt upon in generous terms. With the usual taste displayed by the committee in charge of the club's dinners, the dining hall was handsomely decorated with a profusion of foliage and flowers. Frank R Lawrence, the president of the club, presided, and also seated at the guest table, in addition to Mr Winter, were Joseph Jefferson, Chester S. Lord Abram S. Hewitt, Reginald De Keven, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Horace B. Fry, John Russell Young, ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, G. P. Lathrop, F. Mackay, Daniel Frohman, the Rev. M. J. Savage Franklin Fyles and John S. Wise.

Among others present were Dr. W. W. Walker

Colonel George Briggs, Dr. O. E. Hill, F. H. Rock-

well, Captain William H. White, D. B. Sickels, George F. Wooster, H. W. Ranger, W. T. Evans. Julian Rix, John Elderkin, L. P. Vedder, F. A. Burnham, O. B. Weber, O. W. Buckingham, P. M. Silleock, W. H. Bradley, H. U. Connor, E. F. Hoyt, H. J. Davis, C. J. Perry, Hart Lyman, John E. Milholland, Henry M. Stegman, C. A. Gerlach, E. N. Gibbs, C. W. Price, E. H. Low, E. C. James, A. I. Elkus, C. A. Hamilton, C. N. Wayland, C. H. Coffin, W. L. Malcolm, Julius Chambers, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, R. Guggenheimer, J. B. Pond, Albert H. Smyth, E. B. Phelps, George A. Hearn George E. Schenck, George H. Bogert, J. G. Ogden, William E. Webb, J. H. Kennard, H. Bosler, E. H. Butler, R. Locke, R. C. Veit, F. B. Downs, Ira A. Shaler, W. R. Brown, E. S. Thomas, & S. Pratt, S. Untermyer, T S. Kirkwood, E. Wainwright, J. D. Flower, R. I. Murray, Sylvester Pope, F. T. Hume, William Carr and George M. Ellwood. Before Mr. Lawrence opened the evening's oratory. Tom Karl, the well-known tenor, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." Although Mr. Karl's effort was liberally applauded, Mr. Lawrence felt it incumbert upon him to point out that in the eyes of the members of the Lotos Club. THE GUEST INTRODUCED

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Lawrence spoke in the following graceful terms:

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Lawrence spoke in the following graceful terms:

Let us have as little as possible of the harrhness of speech and as much as possible of the merriment of music on a night like this. We assemble in honor of a dear old friend—one who has been for a lifetime a faithful, an earnest and brilliant workman in walks that are dear to this club, and one whom I remember in this club a score of years ago, when he and I sat up far longer into the morning than our doctors or families would let us sit up to-night (laughter)—in days when John Brougham, Lester Wallack, John McCullough, William Florence and old John Gilbert sat about the board of this club. But I would not summon up a spectral assembly here to-night. We meet to honor a living man—a writer, a poet, a critic and, above all, a friend, (chess.)

As a writer William Winter has interested and instructed us all. He has taken us back to our old home. He has conducted us through Shakespeare's England. As depicted by him, the Tower of London, the birthplace of Shakespeare, the Cathedrai of Elv and all the other dear old spots that he has portrayed to us have taken on a new life, new forces, new interests. We know him best perhaps as a critic of dramatic author are themselves who interpret the dramatic author are themselves who interpret the dramatic author are themselves who interpret the dramatic author are themselves integrated to the public and to us by dramatic critics like William Winter. (Applause.) As a poet we remember him most kindly here. The lines reproduced upon our menu to-night are alone enough to stamp his fame as a poet. We remember the gorious inspiration that seemed to call them forth in these rooms not many months ago. (Applause.) We may be proud—rightly proud—of American literature, and when we recall in it, and among its brightest adornments, the pure simplicity of Hawthrone, the stateliness of George William Curtis, the vivid brilliancy of Edgar Allan Poe, we cannot help believing that among all these, the

MR. WINTER'S SPEECH

The toast was drunk with the greatest en thusiasm, and when he rose to respond the applause broke out anew for several moments. Mr. Winter was deeply touched by the warmth of the greeting He began by saving:

"My first impulse would be to declare that I have done nothing to merit this honor; but, without qualification, to disclaim all desert would be to impugn your judgment and discredit your kindness. active labor in this city. Since 1865 I have been The New-York Tribune in the department of drama. In the dramatic field and also in the fields of poetry, essay, biography and travel I have put youth and endeavor, striving to add something of permanent value to the literature of my native land. No one knows as well as I do my fallure and my defects. But I have tried to follow the right course; I have done my best, and now, in the review of that long period of labor, if you, my friends, find anything that is worthy of approval anything that seems, in your eyes, to justify such a testimonial as this, it would ill become me to repel an approbation which it is honorable to possess and which I have labored and hoped to deserve. When the King has said it, it is to

Mr. Winter went on to disclaim having seen in the occasion only a compliment to himself, interpreting the gathering as also having arisen from a desire of the club to effect a rally of stage veter. ans and of the friends of the stage, and a time of theatrical depression to evince once more the practical admiration for the great art of acting which the club had always shown. He went on t discuss the relation between the theatre and society and the province of the writers by whom that relation is habitually discussed. "Many thoughts," he proceeded, "crowd upon the mind at such a time as this, and many names are remembered which it would be good to mention and pleasant to hear. My thoughts go back to my young acquaintance with such stage advocates as Eps Sargent and Edwin Percy Whipple, Henry Siles and William Clapp, Wallace Thaxter and Charles Congdon and James Oakes-the friend of Forrest-and as I think of them, I recall a time when Mrs. Farren was the Juliet of my dreams and Julia Dean the goddess of everybody's idolatry, and when the green curtain-in those days it was always green-never rose except upon a land of enchantment, and the roses were always bright

by the calm Bendemeer.
"Much may be said of the critical art," Mr. Winter continued. "To understand human nature; to absorb the literature of the drama; to discriminate between talking and acting; to see the mental, moral and spiritual aspect of the stage, and like moral and spiritual aspect of the stage, and like-wise to see the popular aspect of it; to write for a public of miscelaneous readers, and at the same time to respect the feelings and interpre; the am-pitions of artists; to praise with discretion and yet force; to think quickly and speak quickly, and yet avoid error; to oppose sordid selfshiness, and give, not alone knowledge, study and technical skill, but the best power of the mind and the deepest feel-ings of the heart to the embellishment of the art of others—this it is to accomplish the work of the dramatic reviewer."

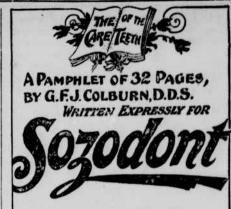
dramatic reviewer."
Mr. Winter passed on to consider the place of the Mr. Winter parsed on to consider the place of the stage in the process or social development. He told of the happy dreams it had inspired, the grand ideals it had imparted and the gentle friendships with which it had blessed and beautified many lives. "The stage in itself," he declared, "is not degenerate. The old-timers are not dead. The world moves onward, and the palmy days' move onward with the world. At this moment the public taste is fickle and the public morality infirm; but this movement is reactivitary, and, of course, it will not last."

Mr. Winter closed by reading an original poem he had called "Memory."

A TRIBUTE FROM JUDGE DALY. Justice Joseph F. Daly, who spoke next, said,

Justice Joseph F. Daly, who spoke next, said, among other things:

I have long feit that the debt of gratitude which this community owes to William Winter should be openly and warmly acknowledged. No public servant assumes a higher duty than he whose function it is to watch the course of public amusements, to approve what is wholesome and condeann what is harmful; to encourage on the one part the maintenance of a high standard of excellence and on the other part the taste to appreciate it. His is not only a hard task, but a thankless one, unless the large class which recognizes a kindred spirit in his steady adherence to the right resolve to make known to him that they have watched his career, comprehended his design and rejoice in his success. It is a great career to have been dramatic critic for a great metropolitan journal for over thirty years and to have made a record from which no page can be spared; to have never once been mistaken as to what was right and what was wrong; to have never misled the public, nor lowered the tone of the press, nor served an unholy cause, nor oppressed the weak. Stone by stone, he has reared



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for himself a monument which will endure so long as the history of American literature exists, so long as men love to read the story of the drama, and so long as the appreciation of a pure and unseitsh spirit survives in a world which, full of many errors, wrongs and hardships as it is, is yet more full of charity, generosity, kindness and the love of good. MR. JEFFERSON'S REMINISCENCES.

Joseph Jefferson spoke of the friendship that had existed between him and Mr. Winter for ever a quarter of a century, and paid many cordial tributes to the latter's personal qualities. "His presence here to-night," he said in one part of his address, "reminds me of an incident that is well worthy of recall. The circumstance occurred during the first years of our acquaintance. I am not quite sure of the date, and I will not try to fix the year with any exactitude, because in reviewing a book which I wrote recently Mr. Winter called me 'a heedless historian.' (Laughter.) At the time I am talking of there was a certain dramatic paper in existence-perhaps, however, I might with propriety call it an uncertain dramatic paper, because of its peculiar and spasmodic appearances before the public. It would be published for a month, and then retire in solitude for perhaps six months, and then again suddenly appear before its subscribers without any apology whatever. On one ccasion, after having been suspended beyond the limits of forbearance, it came out with the following notice at the head of its editorial page: paper was suspended a year ago for want of funds. It is now reissued for the same purpose."

(Loud laughter.)

"But let me tell you a circumstance about the editor of this paper. He was a glorious fellow, a jolly bolemian, a man of talent and great ability, a kind-hearted and noble fellow. He fell into distress, however, and died, and but for the kindliness and energy of my friend, your honored guest tought, he would have been buried in a pauper's From this degradation Mr. Winter saved

him."

Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, F. F. Mackey, John Russell Young, Daniel Frohman, John S. Wise, Horace B. Fry and others spoke of Mr. Winter in terms of high eulogy, and Chester S. Lord read letters of similar strain from Chauncey M. Depew, William H. McEiroy, Richard Watson Gilder, Bronson Howard and Edmund C. Stedman.

ENGLAND BUYS DELAGOA BAY.

LORD SALISBURY'S STROKE IN SOUTH AFRICA-TO PORTIFY HER ACQUISITION.

London, April 25.-Dispatches received from semi-official Transvaal sources announce that Great Britain has purchased Delagoa Bay and will fortify Invack Island.

DR. GUNSAULUS HERE. THE PASTORATE OF THE BROADWAY TABER-

NACLE LIKELY TO BE OFFERED TO HIM. The Rev. Dr. F. W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, ar-

the Broadway Tabernacle. Although no call from the Tabernacle has yet been extended, negotiations have been in progress for some time between the trustees and Dr. Gunsaulus. His many attainments as a minister, as a pulpit speaker and as an author are well known to the governing bodies of the church, and it is believed that before the expiration of a fortnight the pastorate will be offered to him. The committee which has in charge the affairs of the church is anxious that the appointfill the vacant pulpit.

Dr. Gunsaulus is not only the pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, of Chicago, but is also president of the Armour Institute of Technology and the Armour Mission, in that city, which were heavily endowed by the late Joseph F. Armour and his surviving brother, Philip D. Armour. He also directs the Doremus School there, and is at the head of extensive mission and kindergarten work. Dr. Gunsaulus, when seen by a Tribune reporter late last evening, said: "It is embarrassing to me for the papers to put me in the light of an applicant for a pulpit cail. I have received no call and shall discourage any being made. I have simply been invited here to supply the vacant pulpit for a day, as other clergymen have done. I am pleasantly situated in my present church, and have no desire to leave it. There are now 1.200 students in the Armour Institute, and I don't see how I can leave them, especially as I am under contract with the institute till next December. I certainly would not think of leaving Chicago unless a much greater field of usefulness could be offered, and I don't see how that can be. The pulpit of the Broadway Tabernacle will undoubtedly be worthly filled. It offers a field for great special work, and a grand opportunity for solving the social question as it is related to the Church." and the Armour Mission, in that city, which were

ZETA PSUS SEMI-CENTENNIAL FEAST.

THE PRATERNITY HAS CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY AS ITS GUEST OF HONOR AT DELMONICO'S

The semi-centennial dinner of the Zeta Pst Fra-Delmonico's. The guest of honor was Congressman Nelson Dingley, jr., the father of the Dingley bill. Mr. Dingley is the oldest living member of the fraternity, and was graduated in the class of 1855. Representatives from twenty chapters were pres ent at the dinner, all of whom were in attendance at the annual convention, which closed yesterday,

The chapters were "Phi, New-York University; Zeta, Williams; Delta, Rutgers; Gama, University of Pennsylvania; Chi. Colby University; Kappa Tufts; Tau, Lafayette; Upsilon, University of North Carolina; Xi, University of Michigan; Lambda, Carolina; Xi, University of Michigan; Lambda, Bowdoin; Beta, University of Virginia; Psi, Cornell; Iota, University of California; Theta Xi, University of Toronto; Alpha, Columbia; Nu, Case School of Applied Science; Alpha Psi, McGill University; Eta, Yale, and Mu, Leland Stanford.

Dr. F. Le Roy Satterlee, Phi, '96, president of the fraternity, presided at the dinner, The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, of the Church of the Divine Paternity, made the semi-centennial oration, and a sketch and history of the fraternity were given by Marshall S. Brown, Epsilon, '97. The semi-centennial poem was given by William H. McElroy, At the after-dinner speeches the toastmaster was William H. McElroy, Among those who responded to toasts were William Henry Carter, Congressman Dingley, Judge John W. Bennett and Austin G. Fox.

Man Dingley, Judge of the convention, yesterday afternoon, officers for the coming year were elected, as
follows: Francia S. Keese, Ruigers; Charles Ronaldson, University of Pennsylvania; Thomas I.
Chatfield, Yale; Walter A. Weed, Williams; Albert
Ruchman, Cornell; Marshall S. Brown, Brown
University, and I. C. Pierson, New-York University.

BROWN UNIVERSITY ALUMNI. The Brown University Club in New-York is to

hold an informal reunion at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. This reunion is to take the place of the more formal annual dinner, which it has been thought best to omit this year. Already a considerable number have signified an intention to be present, but it is hoped that there will be a still more general response from the alumni, and that the meeting will be one of unusual success. An attractive musical programme will be presented by members of the club, and will be presented by members of the club, and there will be a general singing of college songs. Several men of prominence have been invited to attend, and are expected to discuss informally some of the interesting questions of the day. All alumni of Brown University who have not respond-ed to the circular sent out should communicate at-once with the secretary, Gardner Colby, at No. 1 Broadway. A NEW-YORKER HURT WHILE HUNTING.

Richmond, Va., April 24.-Martin L. Crimmins, of New-York, while riding to-day in a steeplechase of the Deep Run Hunting Club near this city, was thrown and suffered concussion of the brain. He is in a critical condition.

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MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS. The executive officers of the Commercial Travel-The executive officers of the Commercial Travellers' Mutual League, consisting of President P. E. Dowe, Vice-President C. M. Thorpe, Treasurer W. E. Adams and Secretary Charles E. Nelson, met last evening in the Ashiand Hotel to consider routine business. The league is the outcome of a meeting in Rochester on April 6, which resulted in the incorporation of the league a short time after. The next meeting of the executive officers will be held on the last Saturday of May in the Ashiand House, and the convention in Rochester on September 13 and 14.

The Hell Gate Republican Club last evening entertained its friends with a concert and vaudeville entertained its friends with a concert and vandeville entertainment at the clubrooms, in East Eighty-sixth-st. Shortly after the conclusion of the programme Mayor Strong arrived, and received a most hearty welcome. He was accompanied by his secretary, Job E. Hedges. Among the guests present were General Collis, City Magistrates Wentworth and Crane, Judge Giegerich, Judge J. J. McCarthy, Judge Van Wyck and W. J. Morgan.

The annual meeting of the New-York Wellesley Club was held vesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, No. 229 West End-ave. The club is composed of graduates of Wellesley College residing in Greater New-York and its immediate vicinity. The officers chosen yesterday for mediate vicinity. The officers chosen yesterday for the coming year are: Mrs. Henrietta Wells Livermore, of Yonkers, president, for two years; Miss Mary G. Tooker, of South Orange, N. J., vice-president; Miss Laura Jones, of Newark, N. J., secretary; Miss Effle Banta, of Brooklyn, treasurer; Mrs. Virginia Yeaman Remmitz, of Madison, N. J., chairman of Press Committee; Miss Grace H. Miller, of New-York, chairman of Reception Committee; Miss Fannie Louise Woodford, of West Winsted, Conn., chairman of College Settlement Committee.

A regular meeting of the League for Political

Education was held at No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., yesterday morning. The big lecture-room was Education was near at No. 2 west perty-fourthst, yesterday morning. The big lecture-room was
well filled. An address on "The Struggle for
Civilization" was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry
A. Stimson. He referred in glowing terms to the
standing of England in the civilized world, and the
perfection of her Government, saying that an Englishman's conscientious regard for the law of his
land was responsible for its present place in civilization. Dr. Stimson said there were two great
evils to-day attacking our civilization. "They are,"
he continued, "disrespect for our laws, both moral
and civil, and the selfishness of the rich as the outcome of luxury. It is not so much the disrespect
of the law as shown by the criminal and lower
classes, but the disrespect shown by the trusts and
corporations. The great monopolies that to a
large extent control our legislatures are a menace
to civilization. They are responsible for many
pernicious laws which are smuggled through. Nothing can hurt civilization so much as disrespect for
the law." Twelve hundred Sunday-school children, mem-

bers of the New-York Junior Christian Endeavor Union, crowded into the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday afternoon at the annual spring rally of the society, and long before the hour set for the services to begin Fifth-ave, was alive with little tots in their prettiest spring dresses. At 2:30 o'clock President Percy J. S. Ryan called the convention to order, and then for half an hour twelve vention to order, and then for half an hour twelve hundred small voices joined in a song service. Livingston Morse, a ten-sear-old boy, then led the immense convention in reading Psaim exxi, after which addresses of welcome were made by Annie Bowne and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pasior of the church. "The Arrival of the Foreign Mail" was given by Mrs. C. C. Lieckey, State junior superintendent, and Josic McKenzie played a violin solo. A practical talk on Christian Endeavor work was afterward given by the Rev. Henry T. McEwen. The banner for the division having the largest attendance at the convention was awarded to the children of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, J. M. Kyle made the presentation speech.

771 Broadway. WEBER Have a reputation to SUSTAIN, not to MAKE.